

HISTORICAL SKETCH

OF THE

SUNDAY SCHOOL

OF THE

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF ST. JOHN,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

PHILADELPHIA:

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1857.

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HISTORICAL SKETCH, ETC.

The Spiritual Committee, in compliance with a Resolution passed May, 1856, present the following Historical Sketch of the Sunday School of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of St. John, in the City of Philadelphia.

“WITH a view to the glory of God, and a desire to promote the happiness of our fellow creatures, we whose names are hereunto affixed, do form ourselves into a society for the religious and moral instruction of children.”

This is the introductory paragraph of the original Constitution of the Sunday School Society, of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of St. John; and it well expresses the devout purpose of the founders of the School.

St. John's Church, from its foundation in 1806, for nearly fifteen years, had been without a Sunday School; but that time was merely the early dawn of the day of Sunday Schools.

“The first permanent organization in the United States, of which we have any authentic record, was the First-day or Sunday School Society, which was established in Philadelphia, January 11th, 1791, by Quakers, Protestant Episcopalians, &c. It was confined to reading and writing from the Bible, and such

other moral and religious books as the Society may, from time to time direct."

"The first Sabbath School in Boston, is said to have been established in the West Church, (Unitarian,) in 1812; others say, in the Third Baptist Church in 1816."

"The New York Sabbath School Union, was instituted February 26th, 1816. Its design, among other things, was 'to unite the Christian feeling, the counsels, and labours of persons of different denominations in these benevolent undertakings.'"

"The Philadelphia Sunday and Adult School Union, was formed May 26th, 1817, and was designed to cultivate unity and charity among different names."

"In obedience to a loud call for a new and more general organization—which suggestion first came from New York, this Union was merged, on the 25th of May, 1824, into the American Sunday School Union."—*Blackie's Philosophy of Sectarianism*, p. 239.

To the Philadelphia Sunday and Adult School Union, above mentioned, Adam Keller, Jr. was appointed a Delegate by an Adult Evening School, in which he had been for sometime a Teacher. He was also a Teacher in the Sunday School of Christ Church and St. James' Church combined, which was held in Christ Church.

In consequence of his connection with these Institutions, he became so much interested in the cause, that he determined to endeavour to establish a Sunday School in St. John's Church, of which he was a member.

He was but little more than twenty-one years of age when he applied to Mr. Isaac Wampole, one of the Trustees of the Church, upon the subject; and afterwards, at his instance, to the Pastor, Dr. Mayer. The suggestions made by Mr. Keller, were taken into consideration. A meeting of the Trustees was called after Church Service on Sunday morning: the matter was laid before them, and they agreed to give it a trial. A small sum was contributed by each member of the Board to meet the first expenses; and a room was appointed for the use of the School.

At that time the Church property extended, as it does now, from Race Street northward to Mulberry Alley, but on that Alley, the lot in breadth, reached from the present western line, all the way to Fifth Street; and on Fifth Street it had a considerable front. Along this Fifth Street front, but some distance back from the street, there had been erected a row of small buildings, called the Fourteen Chimneys, which has a history of its own, with which we, at present, have nothing to do. Three of these Fourteen Chimneys, or houses so called, are yet standing along the present eastern line of the Church lot, and may be seen from the eastern windows of the spacious room, in the basement of the Church edifice, occupied by the Sunday School since October, 1847. The rest of the Fourteen Chimneys, extended northward from those now standing, forming as has been said, a row of small houses, which reached to Mulberry Alley. About half way along this row, there was a passage way through the building, from the graveyard to Fifth Street, and the rooms on each side of

that passage or entry, were eventually appropriated by the Trustees to the use of the School. But it was, at first, thought that the Vestry-room would be large enough. This apartment occupied a small building, which had been erected in the front yard of the Fourteen Chimneys, and joined the row immediately south of the entry just mentioned, with its gable towards Fifth Street.

In this room, on Sunday, the First day of April, 1821, the School was opened. There were about sixty scholars present in the morning of that day, and about one hundred in the afternoon. Many of these had been collected from the alleys and courts in the neighbourhood of the Church, by the personal efforts of Mr. Keller; and some members of the congregation had been induced to give their countenance to the undertaking by sending their children. Thus we must not only give to Mr. Keller, the credit of having suggested the establishment of the School, but also of having collected most of the materials of which it was composed. It was, in fact, Mr. Keller's School.

There were present at that time, six male Teachers, namely, Adam Keller, Jr., John Taxis, George Taxis, Charles Lehman, Joseph H. Smith and Peter Simpson, and thirteen female Teachers, namely Charlotte M. Eckfeldt, Mary Ann Keller, Catharine Brown, Catharine L. Weyman, Rebecca Braeutigam, Maria Speel, Mary Loller, Ann Margaret Braeutigam, Elizabeth Keller, Sarah Ann Taylor, Catharine Heyl, Eliza Heyl, and Sarah Eckfeldt.

These Teachers met on the following Wednesday, the 4th of April, and formed a Society, bearing the

title of "The Sunday School Society of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of St. John." They adopted a Constitution, By-laws and Rules, for the orderly management of the Society, and of the School. The originals were procured by the Pastor, from an Episcopal Sunday School.

Under the sixth Article of the Constitution, the following named persons were elected Officers of the Society, namely: Adam Keller, Jun., President; Joseph H. Smith, Secretary; Charles Lehman, Treasurer; Mary Ann Keller and Charlotte M. Eckfeldt, Directresses. These Officers, aided by the other Teachers, and by the Pastor, arranged the scholars into classes, and brought the children to the knowledge of the duties required of them. The task was difficult; but they applied themselves to it with all the earnestness of love and charity; and as these naturally produce "gentleness, whose power is irresistible," they were soon rewarded by success.

The evidence and measure of their success may be seen in the increasing number of the scholars and Teachers; but the exact degree of it cannot at this time, be ascertained, for the first Register, or Journal No. 1 of the Male School, in which some of these particulars were recorded, has been lost.

After the first year, the Journals, beginning with No. 2 of the Male School, have been continued to the present time: but in some of the years, there are many instances of negligence in making up the minutes; and, too often, of total omissions.

The fortunes of the School, (Male Department) are

pretty clearly indicated by this feature in the Journals. The prosperous beginning in the male branch; the steady, but not rapid increase for two or three years; during which time the Journals were kept with considerable care—the gradual falling off that ensued—the few faithful Teachers struggling on amid difficulties, and discouragements and neglect—the small number of Teachers becoming smaller; while the entries, being scant and imperfect, and no Minutes at all from the 14th of December, 1823, to the 1st of February, 1824, show that something was wrong.

On the 1st of April, 1824, the statement is made that “our School is not so flourishing as it once was; we have at present about 50 scholars, and the general number in attendance 30.” The Minutes continue to be meagre in the extreme: there are no entries from September 16th to October 24th; and none after that day, till under date of April 3rd, 1825, we find written in pencil, the following almost despairing statement; “We have now closed four years since the commencement of our operations. Our School now consists of three Teachers and about 28 scholars—the number that attend amounts to from 20 to 26. Our labours during the past year, have not been so vigorous as formerly—most of the Teachers, who then attended, have ceased their labours among us, and unless something is done, it is feared that the School will dwindle away ere long.” Then follows a blank of nearly three years; there is not a single entry till we find the following: “February 10th, 1828, thirty scholars present, and three Teachers.” There is one more entry, and then comes the words, “April 1st,

1828, closes the seventh year of our labours." Not one word of rejoicing on account of past success, and no expression of hope for future improvement.

These were, most truly, the dark days of the School: and this gloomy condition continued for some time longer; for not much more than a dozen brief entries are made till May, 1832; one year not having one single entry; and for 1831, only the following: "February 13th, 1831, twenty-eight scholars present."

The next entry is "May 27th, 1832, the exercises were resumed this day in the new room provided for us by the kindness and attention of the Trustees; we have 23 scholars present, and 4 Teachers."

This was the faint light which preceded the dawn of prosperity. From that time the Minutes were kept with more attention, and came in time, to be all that they ought to be; thus confirming the homely saying, that those who have nothing to care for, care for nothing; but those who prosper delight themselves therein.

From that time for eighteen years; that is, to 1850, there was a gradual increase of scholars and teachers; though the supply of Teachers was neither regular nor sufficient. Since 1850, the Reports have not been so favourable; indeed, in a Report made in April, 1841, this state of things seems to be foreshadowed by the statement, that "The young men of the Church evince little or no interest in spiritual matters."

With regard to the Female Branch of the School, the same observations may be made which were applied to the Male School; that is, that its condition

is indicated by the state of the Minutes; though not to the same extent in any respect; the Minutes of the Female Branch, for most of the years, having been better kept, and the condition of that Department having never been so low as that of the Male Branch. Whether the state of depression in the Schools for six or eight years, after the first two or three, arose from a falling off in the energy which was at first exhibited, or from want of the capacity which has been since manifested, or from whatever other cause; the facts as to their relative condition were as has just been stated.

The prosperity which had attended the Female Branch for a few years, during which the Minutes were carefully kept, was afterwards obscured for a considerable time. After many breaks in the Minutes, we find the following entry: "June 17th, 1827, twenty-three scholars; the number of scholars so very small that the Teachers feel very discouraged." This state of things appears to have continued without any great alteration till 1831 or 1832, after which there was an improvement, which soon became rapid. On the 25th of February, 1838, the Minutes state that "Being now situated in our new School-room, we anticipate with pleasure a great increase of scholars, having ample room to receive a considerable number." They were not disappointed, for the number of scholars gradually advanced from the poor 23 of 1827, to 175 in 1850, with 26 Teachers.

In the annual Report made to the Society in April, 1841, it is stated that "The increase of Teachers in this (the Female) Department, has been highly flat-

tering; and it is worthy of note, that since the School first went into operation, there has not been a want of Female Teachers—many have always been found able and willing to instruct the youthful mind in the way of life, and determined by this decided movement to put the weight of their example and influence in the scale against sin and unrighteousness.” To which it may be added, that a prayerful frame of mind is often seen in the Minutes of their School, and an habitual seeking for Divine assistance and dependence upon it; and earnest exhortations to perseverance.

This sketch of the general condition of the Schools reaches to 1850. Then the whole number of Teachers, Male and Female, was 41, and of scholars, 454. Since that time the tendency has been to a reduction in numbers. In 1856, there were 33 Teachers, and 367 scholars; which shows a loss, since 1850, of 8 Teachers and 87 scholars. In 1857, there appears a further reduction in the main School of 1 Teacher and 27 scholars, and 2 in the Male Bible Class. The Female Bible Class, while it has 13 more than it had last year, has 7 less than in 1853; and the Infant School, which has 30 more than it had last year, has 28 less than in 1853. The whole School, as compared with the highest number ever reached, shows a loss of 9 Teachers and 127 scholars.

The history of the School as to its condition in its original form, may be said to terminate here, with the statement that Adam Keller continued President of the Sunday School Society, from its first organization, in 1821, till April 1825, when Dr. Mayer,

who had recently become a member of the Society, was elected President, and Adam Keller, Secretary. It does not appear that any record of the proceedings of the Society, was kept from April 1825, to May 1826, when Adam Keller, was re-elected President; and so remained by continual re-election, till 1845, a period of twenty-three years in all, when he resigned; and William M. Heyl, who had acted as Assistant Superintendent for several years, was elected President, unanimously, and has continued President to the present time; being ex-officio, Superintendent of the School.

The School however, must not be looked upon only as to what it was, and what it is; but also, as to what it has done; for, after it had once taken root, it flourished and bore abundant fruit, for the benefit of many at home and abroad.

“Time changes and we are changed;” and so we find that though none of the Trustees joined the Sunday School Society, many of the members of that Society, have been elected by the congregation to be members of the Board of Trustees.

There was a time when the name of Sunday School was unheard within these walls; but if, at the present time, all of the congregation who are or have been connected with the Sunday School, were to rise from their places in the Church, only a small number would remain seated; thus showing, as is proved by the fact just above mentioned, that the School is closely linked to the affections of our people.

These are some of the indirect influences of the School. Its more direct acts may be divided into two

classes: namely, those which improve its own internal condition, and those whose beneficial operation is mainly external to itself. In the former class, we must place the Infant School and the Bible Class.

One of the first results of the prosperity of the School, was the establishment of an Infant School, on the 27th of May, 1838. At the end of the first year, there were 49 children in it; and the number increased till 1853, when there were 151. In 1856, there were only 93; in 1857, there were 123.

The School is generally managed by two of the Female Teachers. It is chiefly instrumental in preparing the younger children for the duties and benefits of the Sunday School; as the latter, in its turn, is intended to prepare its pupils to become Teachers in the School, and exemplary and devout members of the congregation.

On the 2nd of July, 1839, it was determined in the Society to form a Bible Class, and one of the Female Teachers was appointed to take charge of a class of male and female pupils of suitable age and acquirements. In 1842, a Male Bible Class was formed. The number in the Female Class in 1853, was 37. In 1856, there were 17, and 30 in 1857. The Male Bible Class in 1854, had 25 pupils. In 1856, there were only 14, and 12 in 1857.

Of those acts of the Sunday School, whose beneficial operation is mainly external, we may mention the Missionary Society and the Branch Schools.

In October 1841, a branch Sunday School was established in Moyamensing; which resulted in forming a Church, called "The Evangelical Lutheran

Trinity Church," to which the School was attached. The School has often received aid from this Society.

The second branch was established in Kensington, in 1845. The School was taken up by this Society, when it was abandoned by its originators; and efforts were made, in conjunction with St. Matthew's Lutheran Church, to organize a Church, and sustain a Missionary there. These efforts failed, and the School was merged in another School under the care of St. Matthew's Church. St. Luke's Church owed its origin, at least in part, to this junction; but mainly to the efforts of the members of St. Matthew's Church.

The Missionary cause was presented to the attention of the scholars by the Teachers, in compliance with a Resolution adopted by the Sunday School Society, in October, 1835. In 1836, the Society determined to form a Missionary Association; and a Committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements. In October of that year, the Committee reported a draft of a Constitution, which was ordered to be entered on the Minutes. No further notice is taken of this Constitution; but Officers were appointed, by whom funds were collected and disbursed, and occasional reports made to the Sunday School Society. It is, however declared in the Preamble to Resolutions, adopted on the 3rd of April, 1849, that "the Missionary Society of the School has not for some time past, had any existence as an organized body, by which its operations could be recorded and the Missionary spirit increased and made more efficient;" it was therefore Resolved, that a Committee should be formed, consisting of a Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer, who should be elected

annually by the Sunday School Society, and should attend to the duties above mentioned. In compliance with this Resolution, Charles Lehman was appointed Chairman; Daniel M. Fox, Secretary, and A. F. Kerk, Treasurer; after A. F. Kerk's resignation in November, 1850, the Treasurer of the Sunday School Society, was directed to receive the funds. In November, 1850, there is an entry in the Minutes, of a Resolution, that the Missionary Society be re-organized; and in December of that year, there is the report of a Committee, that the original Constitution of the Missionary Society is lost; upon which a Committee was appointed to frame one. But whatever may have been the action of that Committee, it appears that the Missionary Society has now taken the management of its affairs into its own hands; and the statement in the report, made to that Society in February 1857, shows that its affairs have been conducted in a satisfactory manner since 1851.

The Society during its brief existence of twenty years, has been gradually increasing in activity and usefulness; the average yearly disbursements for the last six years, being more than three times as great as that of the average yearly expenditure of the preceding sixteen years. The total amount, for the whole period, exceeds forty-six hundred dollars, which has been expended in the support of the Missionary cause in India, and in this country; in rendering aid to Sunday Schools in this state and elsewhere; in contributions to the Orphan House near Pittsburg; and for a portion of the time, in the support of Indigent Students. To some of these objects, the Sunday

School Society has contributed directly out of its own funds.

The preceding statements show some of the results of the establishment of our Sunday School; though its influence is more extensive than has been stated here, or than can be easily imagined; but from what has been mentioned, it is plain that though, when the School was formed, it went forth with but little support, as Jacob did with his staff only in his hand; yet, as the Patriarch, when he returned, came with two bands of men servants and maid servants, and flocks and herds; so this Society, by the blessing of God, has acquired much treasure; for it has been made rich in good works. May the Almighty Father, who has had it in his holy keeping thus far, for his own wise purposes, increase its enlightening and benevolent influences, and guard and guide it always.

A Table, showing the past and present condition of the School, and some of the prominent and interesting facts connected with it, is appended hereto.

In concluding this sketch, we deem ourselves bound to place upon record, the following list of the names of all the persons who have taught in the School; of these, and such as these, we say, in words lately used in reference to Sunday School Teachers: "They are the glory, and strength, and salvation of our land. All honour to such Christian labourers."

NAMES OF THOSE WHO HAVE SERVED AS TEACHERS.

Adam Keller, jr.,	April 1821.	J. P. E. Aumont,	Feb. 1842.
John Taxis,	" "	Jacob Braeutigam,	April 1843.
George Taxis,	" "	Fred. Braeutigam,	" "
Charles Lehman,	" "	John C. Keffer,	" "
Joseph H. Smith,	" "	E. Van Derslice,	" 1844.
Peter Simpson,	" "	Aug. F. Kerk,	" "
Jacob Hunkle,	June "	Wm. L. Schaffer, Jr.	Oct. "
Wm. H. Reese,	July "	E. Nippes,	Jan. 1845.
Samuel Steever,	Nov. "	Wm. P. Drase,	July "
Peter S. Lybrand,	Dec. "	Mr. Ernst,	" "
Fred'k R. Burkart,	April 1823.	M. Egolf,	" "
Rev. Dr. P. F. Mayer,†	Oct. 1824.	J. J. Logue,	April 1846.
Henry Haverstick,		Wm. J. Paxon,	July "
I. Wampole,		Samuel Lehman,	" "
Rugan Neff,	Nov. 1826.	Reuben Strawsberger,	Oct. "
Aug. Emerick,	April 1827.	Frank. Byerly,	" 1847.
Jacob Emerick,	" "	Wm. Ruth,	Jan. 1848.
Edgar Richards,	" "	Daniel M. Fox,	April "
Wm. Lybrand,	" "	Thos. Yardley,	" "
George Neff,		Wm. Hansell,	Jan. 1849.
Reuben S. Gilbert,	July 1829.	Charles Lehman,*	April "
Henry Smith,	" "	Henry Stellwagen,	" "
Charles Neff,	Jan. 1830.	Samuel Lutz,	Oct. "
Andrew Taylor,	" "	H. B. Blanchard,	" "
Joseph H. Smith,	July 1832.	Wm. J. Benners,	" "
Jacob D. Myers,	" 1834.	Henry Mecke,	July 1850.
Jos. Few Smith, jr.	April 1835.	J. S. K. Hand,	" "
Wm. M. Heyl,	July "	Frederick Hess,	" "
John Rugan,	" "	Richard Kline,	" "
Isaac Sulger,	" "	Wm. J. Paxon,*	" "
Abraham Sulger,	" "	E. F. Dennison,	" 1851.
Wm. B. Diver,	April 1836.	A. J. Gallagher,	Jan. 1852.
Thos. L. Schrack,	" 1837.	B. F. Gallagher,	" "
Henry Neff,	" "	D. L. Grice,	" "
Samuel Neff,	" "	Samuel Shererd,	July "
George Rugan,	Jan. 1838.	Samuel Laird,	April 1853.
Conrad S. Esher,	Oct. "	Franklin Rex,	" "
John Matlack,	Jan. 1840.	Reuben B. Miller,	Jan. 1854.
Joseph Carels,	April "	Charles Neff,*	April "
Joseph Diver,	July "	John S. Heyl,	July "
R. Clymer,	" "	Mr. Marquet,	April 1855.
John C. Hay,	Oct. "	Henry Smith,	Jan. 1856.
Michael M. Riter,	April 1841.	Charles A. Shoch,	April "
J. C. Finn,	July "	F. M. Bird,	" "
Charles Dixey,	Oct. "	D. W. Herstine,	Oct. "
A. T. Chur,	" "	Gustavus Heins,	" "

† Dr. Mayer was elected a member of the S. S. Society, but not to serve as a teacher.

* Re-elected after an absence.

FEMALE TEACHERS.

Charlotte M. Eckfeldt	April 1821.	Henrietta Graff,	April 1838.
Mary Ann Keller,	" "	Elizabeth Reese,	" "
Catharine Brown,	" "	Hannah Pawling,	" "
Catharine L. Weyman,	" "	Emily Potts,*	July "
Rebecca Braeutigam,	" "	Elizabeth Fisler,	Jan. 1839.
Maria Speel,	" "	Rosina Reese,	" "
Mary Loller,	" "	Susanna Riehle,	July "
Ann M. Braeutigam,	" "	Lucy R. Mayer,	" "
Elizabeth Keller,	" "	Anna Musser,	" "
Sarah Ann Taylor,	" "	Emma Koons,	Jan. 1840.
Catharine Heyl,	" "	Rebecca Ridgeway,	April "
Eliza Heyl,	" "	Doritheo Woelpper,	July "
Sarah Eckfeldt,	" "	Mary Woelpper,	" "
Elizabeth Singer,	June "	Matilda Keller,	" "
Rebecca Singer,	" "	Harriet R. Miller,	Oct. "
Elizabeth Patterson,	July "	Mary Ann Fisler,	April 1841.
Eliza Hassinger,	" "	Sarah Ann Lehman,	" "
Margaretta Riehle,	Sept. "	Elizabeth Schaffer,	Jan. 1842.
Eliza Lybrand,	" "	Mary Hent,	April 1843.
Eliza Graff,	March 1822.	Sarah Schrack,	" "
Cath. Zimmerman,	Oct. 1823.	Elizabeth Stellwagen,	Jan. 1844.
Julianna Eckfeldt,	July 1824.	Sarah Keller,	Oct. "
Margaret Sulger,	Oct. 1826.	Juliet Graff,	Jan. 1845.
Matilda Sulger,	" "	Eliza W. Mayer,	" "
Hannah Pinkers,	June 1827.	Margaret Stellwagen,	" "
Eliza Katz,	" "	Margaret Losier,	" "
Catharine Fritz,	July 1828.	Emma Stecker,	April "
U. P. Leinau,	April 1829.	Margaret Hahn,	" "
Julianna Hewitt,	Jan. 1830.	Miss Zepp,	July "
Catharine Schrack,	Oct. "	Susan Buddy,	Jan. 1846.
Susannah Hartley,	" 1831.	Elizabeth Bonson,	" "
Emily Potts,	April 1833.	Sarah Nippes,	July "
Serena Potts,	" "	Anna Schively,	April 1847.
Ann Eliza Heyl,	Nov. "	Mrs. Wonderly,	" "
Catharine Fisler,	April 1835.	Mary M'Gann,	Jan. 1848.
Rebecca Colladay,	" "	Rebecca Warrington,	" "
Mary Ann Schrack,	" "	Anna Greiner,	" "
Ann Reimboth,	Oct. "	Catharine Logue,	" "
Mary Erdman,	" "	Harriet Keemle,	" "
Elizabeth Rugan,	April 1836.	Mary Stecker,	April "
Caroline Leinau,	" "	Emma Lehman,	" "
Rebecca Sulger,	Jan. 1837.	Sarah Miller,	" "
Susanna Lybrand,	" "	Louisa Graff,	Oct. "
Elizabeth Erdman,	" "	Catharine Fritz,	" "
Emma Baker,	April "	Matilda Mackie,	April 1849.
Margaret Rugan,	July "	Fanny Dohnert,	" "
Emily Graff,	April 1838.	Zelia Esher,	" "
Emily Mayer,	" "	Mary Ann Buddy,	July "

* Re-elected after an absence.

Anna Hay,	July 1849.	Martha Laird,	Oct. 1852.
Blanch Hay,	" "	Adelaide Blumner,	Jan. 1854.
Emma Stellwagen,	" "	Catharine Ruff,	" "
Mary Rohr,	" "	Clara Graff,	" "
Emma Stecker,	" "	Anna E. Shuster,	" "
Mary Burkart,	" 1850.	Margaret Baugh,	April "
Mary Wolf,	" "	Susannah Rugan,	" "
Sarah Eckard,	Jan. 1851.	Anna Buddy,	Oct. "
Elizabeth English,	" "	Sallie Keller,	" "
Caroline Heyl,	" "	Helen Koons,	Jan. 1855.
Elizabeth Buddy,	July "	Mrs. Marquet,	April "
Anna C. Yerger,	" "	Cornelia Klett,	Oct. "
Mary Laird,	Oct. 1852.	Ellen Rouse,	Jan. 1856.
Cornelia Koons,	" "	Caroline Lybrand,	April "
Amelia Bowman,	" "	Wilhelmina Yerger,	Oct. "
Sallie Ann Lehman,*	" "	Charlotte Stellwagen,	" "
Susan Lehman,	" "		

* Re-elected, after an absence.

Many of the persons above named are now occupied in the performance of other duties; but they must always feel great pleasure in the remembrance of those hours which they devoted to their labours here. The anxieties, the troubles, the weariness, the disappointments, which were sometimes almost too great for them to overcome, fade away from their memories, or are regarded as distant and indistinct, when they consider that, when they were engaged in leading their pupils into those paths where they could find their Saviour, they were themselves walking with Christ as his brethren and friends.

Some of those whose names are on the list, have ceased from their labours in this life. If they were faithful unto the end, we know that they have received the gracious welcome of "Well done," from their Lord and Master.

By the Committee,

JOHN D. WELLS,

ISAAC KOONS,

E. VAN DERSLICE,

A. T. CHUR.

A TABLE

Showing the condition of the Sunday School, from its commencement to the present time.

A. D.	Bible Class.								Total.							
	Male D.		Fem. D.		Male.		Female.		Infant S.		for ch. yr		Increase.		Decrease	
	Teachers	Scholars	Teachers	Scholars	Teachers	Scholars	Teachers	Scholars	Teachers	Scholars	Teachers	Scholars	Teachers	Scholars	Teachers	Scholars
1821																
' 22																
23		48	10	52								100				
24		50	10	65								115	15			
25	3	28		40								68			47	
26				46												
27				50												
28	3	32		50								82				
29	4	37		45								82				
30		30		38								68			14	
31		28		45								73	5			
32	4	30		55								85	12			
33		28		65								93	8			
34		34		83								117	24			
35	4	30	14	63								93			24	
36	8	50	16	108								158	65			
37	8	55	10	84								139			19	
38	11	64	14	90					I. S.†			154	15			
39	8	63		94			B. C.†			49		206	52			
40	11	73	22	119					2	104		296	90			
41	10	90	21	139					2	81		310	14			
42	16	89	23	130	M. B. C.*				2	88		307			3	
43	15	90	23	165					2	95		350	43			
44	16	99	24	168		10	2	24	3	104		395	45			
45	13	80	21	142												
46	12	80	20	112												
47	9	89	17	132			1	17	1	103	28	341				
48	12	94	20	139			1	16	2	122	35	371	7	30		
49	9	111	24	146			1	16	2	129	36	402	1	31		
50	12	132	26	175			1	26	2	121	41	454	5	52		
51	10	131	25	160			1	19	2	106	38	416			3	38
52	13	123	22	157			1	32	2	126	38	438		22		
53	13	121	21	180	1	19	1	37	2	151	38	508		70		
54	13	100	20	173	1	25	1	35	1	114	36	447			2	61
55	11	99	21	153	1	18	1	26	2	129	36	425				22
56	11	99	19	144	1	14	1	17	1	93	33	367			3	58
57	10	81	19	135	1	12	1	30	1	123	32	381		14	1	

These figures show the greatest number in attendance on any day in the year before 1835—an average would be much less.

From 1835, the numbers are taken from the Reports, and show the number on the Rolls.

* Male Bible Class, separate, April 1842.

† Bible Class formed, 1839.

‡ Infant School, established May 27th, 1838.

A TABLE

Showing the condition of the Sunday School, from its commencement to the present time.

A.D.	President.	Secretary.	Treasurer.	Directresses.	Librarian.	
1821	Adam Keller,	Jos. H. Smith,	Chas. Lehman,	M. A. Keller, C. M. Eckfeldt,	\$133 89 collect- ed for books.	April 1st, 1821, School opened in the Vestry-room, in the front of the row called the 14 Chimneys; two rooms in that row afterwards added.
22	"	"	"	"		
23	"	P. S. Lybrand,	"	"	C. M. Eckfeldt.	1822, meetings of Society to be Quarterly.
24	"	"	John Taxis,	C. M. Eckfeldt, Eliza'th Keller,		
25	Dr. P. F. Mayer,	A. Keller,	F. R. Burkart,	M. A. Taxis, S. Eckfeldt,		
26	Adam Keller,	H. Haverstick,	"	Miss Graff, " Keller,		1826, Monthly meetings restored.
27	"	I. Wampole, Jr.	"	"		
28	"	"	"	"		1827 or 28, Quarterly meetings re- sumed.
29	"	"	I. Wampole, Jr.	"		
30	"	R. S. Gilbert,	"	"		
31	"	"	"	"		
32	"	I. Wampole, Jr.	"	"	Book Case,	May 1832, Schools placed in the new house, built on Fifth Street, on the site of the 14 Chimneys.
33	"	George Neff,	Anna M. Sulger,	E. Leinau, E. Graff,		October 4th, 1836, Missionary So- ciety established. Re-organized in 1851, and now independent of the Sunday School Society.
34	"	"	"	E. Keller, U. P. Leinau,		
35	"	J. Few Smith, jr	"	"		
36	"	"	"	"	372 vols.	February, 1838, Male and Female Schools united in the Lecture Room, up stairs, in the Fifth Street house. The Infant School occupying one of the rooms down stairs.
37	"	W. B. Diver,	"	"		
38	"	"	"	"		
39	W. M. Heyl, As't	George Neff,	"	"		1839, Isaac Wampole's legacy of \$1000, interest to be paid to Sunday School Society for books, under di- rection of the Pastor.
40	"	"	Wm. M. Heyl,	E. Keller, A. M. Sulger,		
41	"	I. Sulger,	"	"		
42	"	Henry Neff,	A. T. Chur,	"		October 1841, Moya'sing Branch— resulted in the formation of the Evangelical Lutheran Trinity Ch'h.
43	"	"	"	"		
44	"	H. Neff, Sec'y. G. Rugan, cor S.	"	A. M. Sulger, Mrs. G. Crider,		April 1844, Delegates to the North- East Auxilliary of the Philadelphia Sunday School Union.
45	A. K., resigned, W. M. Heyl.	"	"	A. M. Sulger, Emily Graff,	W. L. Schaffer jr	
46	"	H. Neff,	T. L. Schrack,	"	225 giv. to Trin. L. Ch. Passy'k.	Second Branch School, established in Kensington, January 1845; given up to St. Matthew's Church.
47	"	"	"	"		
48	"	T. L. Schrack,	J. J. Logue,	"		October 1847, Schools opened in the new rooms, in the basement of St. John Church.
49	"	"	F. Byerly,	"	H. Stellwagon, 800 vols.	
50	"	"	"	"		
51	"	"	S. Lutz,	"		1851, Missionary Society re-orga- nized and now independent of the Sunday School Society.
52	"	"	"	A. M. Sulger, Lucy R. Mayer,	1054 vols.	
53	"	"	"	"	S. Laird.	July 1855, Resolved that our School unite with the Philadelphia Sabbath School Association.
54	"	"	"	L. R. Mayer, Kate Roberts,	900 vols. in good order.	
55	"	"	"	"		October 1856, the School celebrated the Fiftieth anniversary of the estab't of the Church; and present- ed a Bible to Dr. Mayer, who had been sole Pastor during that time.
56	"	"	R. B. Miller,	"	F. M. Bird, 1050 vols.	
57	"	"	"	"	about 1000 vols.	

